

MRS. WILLIAMS' LONG SICKNESS

Yields To Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Elkhart, Ind.:—"I suffered for fourteen years from organic inflammation, female weakness, pain and irregularities. The pains in my sides were increased by walking or standing on my feet and I had such awful bearing down feelings, was depressed in spirits and became thin and pale with dull, heavy eyes. I had six doctors from whom I received only temporary relief. I decided to give Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound a fair trial and also the Sanative Wash. I have now used the remedies for four months and cannot express my thanks for what they have done for me.

"If these lines will be of any benefit you have my permission to publish them."—Mrs. SADIE WILLIAMS, 455 James Street, Elkhart, Indiana.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from native roots and herbs, contains no narcotic or harmful drugs, and to-day holds the record of being the most successful remedy for female ills we know of, and thousands of voluntary testimonials on file in the Pinkham laboratory at Lynn, Mass., seem to prove this fact.

If you have the slightest doubt that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound will help you, write to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co. (confidential) Lynn, Mass., for advice. Your letter will be opened, read and answered by a woman, and held in strict confidence.

Topics of the Home and Household.

Russian Cream—Beat the yolks of four eggs with one cup of sugar, then add one quart of milk and cook like a custard. Take from the stove when slightly thickened and add the beaten whites of the eggs, stir well together for a few moments, then add a half box of gelatin dissolved in one pint of warm water and the strained juice of a lemon. Pour into a wet mold and set away to harden. Served with whipped cream, this is a very pretty dessert, for if it is made just right, the jelly forms the top layer, when turned out, with the spongy cream at the bottom. Be sure that the mold is well wet before the mixture is turned into it, so that the cream will turn out perfectly when it is chilled.

Currant Pudding—Dissolve one ounce of gelatin in a cup of boiling water, add the juice of a lemon and one cup of sugar; stir until all are melted together and until cool. Then add one glass of currant jelly, and two cups of whipped cream, beat all together and pour into a wet mold. When ready to serve, turn onto a dish, garnish with preserved cherries and a few strips of angelica and serve with a little fresh currant sauce made by stewing the currants in a little water, straining and then adding a cup of sugar to a pint of juice, finally cooking down for about 15 minutes and cooling but not chilling.

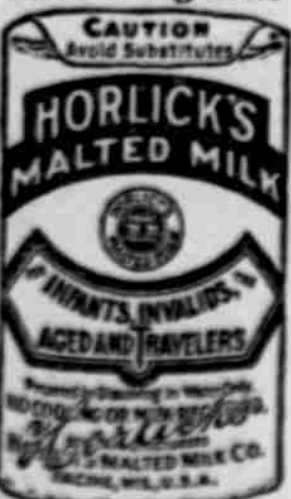
Maple Charlotte—Melt one cup of grated maple sugar in a half cup of boiling water; dissolve a half ounce of powdered gelatin in one pint of cold milk, then bring it to boiling point; add to this the yolks of two eggs beaten with two tablespoonsful of granulated sugar and stir until it begins to thicken. Remove from the fire and add the stiffly-beaten whites of the eggs, the dissolved maple sugar, a half cup of chopped English walnuts and a teaspoon of vanilla extract. Stir all together well, then pour into a wet mold and set away to harden.

His Magic Bank Account.
At one time the famous author Rudyard Kipling always used to pay his bills, no matter how small they might be, by check. After awhile he discovered, to his amazement, that his banking account showed a much bigger balance than the counterfoils of his check book warranted. In fact, although he was drawing checks for small amounts almost daily, his money at the bank did not seem to dwindle in the least.

For a long time he was at a loss to account for this astonishing fact until one day, happening to visit an office where the principal was an enthusiastic autograph collector, he saw one of his own checks framed and hanging on the wall.

Then it was that the mystery was solved. It appeared that the local shopkeepers found that they could get more for Kipling's checks by selling them to autograph hunters than they could by cashing them at the bank, and thus it was that, although the author kept on drawing money, his capital remained almost stationary.

The Original



Take a package home

WELSH MINERS WIN VICTORY

The Operators Yield to the Demands of the Workers

ARE TO RESUME WORK TO-DAY

The Government Announces the Terms of the New Agreement

London, Sept. 1.—The South Wales coal miners' dispute ended yesterday afternoon in complete victory for the men. Following two days of conferences here, the government announced yesterday afternoon that the coal operators have conceded the demands of the miners and that the men who quit work in some districts will be back in the mines to-day.

The terms of the settlement agreed upon yesterday by a deputation of miners' officials and coal operators will be submitted to the miners' delegates for formal ratification at Cardiff to-day.

This decision was arrived at after a hurried Cabinet meeting to which David Lloyd George was called after an early conference with the men's representatives.

Minister Lloyd George was summoned to Downing street at noon yesterday, a few minutes after Mr. Asquith had arrived in his motor car from the country. At intervals of less than ten minutes Lord Kitchener, Sir Edward Grey, First Lord of the Admiralty, Lord Lansdowne, Sir Edward Carson and other members of the cabinet arrived.

One thousand miners in the Monmouthshire district quit work yesterday, but miners' officials expressed the opinion that a satisfactory agreement will be reached before night, all the strikers resuming work to-day.

What occurred in Thursday's conference was kept secret, but the miners' officials were in more optimistic mood when they came from their meeting with Minister of Munition Lloyd George. It was reported yesterday that Lloyd George agreed with the miners that some of the pledges made them when they recently returned to work had not been fully kept in the government's arbitration.

The miners' representatives met with Mr. George and President Runciman of the government board of trade yesterday to consider some of the minor details in the tentative agreement. The miners' officials were to return to Cardiff last night to lay the agreement before delegates representing practically all the Welsh and southwest England coal districts.

How serious the situation was Thursday night was learned yesterday. The great majority of the delegates at Cardiff favored quitting work last night. They sent a telegram to London announcing this decision. The miners' representatives here rushed a telegram back to Cardiff urging the delegates to reconsider their action.

A resolution was then adopted by a vote of 1,244 to 126 reconsidering the former decision. By the terms of this resolution the miners will continue at work at least throughout to-day, by which time the report of the London conference will be available.

WHEAT IN ENGLAND IS OFF 7 SHILLINGS

Slump in Salisbury Market Takes Price to 45 Shillings, Which Is Under Last Week.

London, Sept. 1.—In the Salisbury market yesterday, which slumped seven shillings per quarter. Yesterday's price was 45 shillings, which is below last week's low figure. The movement to a lower level is now general.

COLORADO INQUIRY DELAYED.

Witnesses Delay Authority of Court and Refuse to Answer Questions.

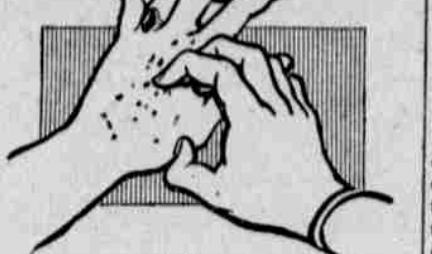
Denver, Col., Sept. 1.—The investigation of charges against Adjutant General John Chase and of the men who made the charges, was temporarily halted when witnesses defied the authority of the court and refused to answer questions. The question of the authority of the court was referred to Attorney General Fred G. Farrar for an opinion. The first hitch in the court proceedings occurred when C. D. Elliott, former adjutant general of West Virginia and now alleged to be a detective in the employ of the United Mine Workers of America, refused to answer questions regarding the alleged plot of detectives and labor leaders to hinder reorganization and recruiting of the state troops. The court contemplated the issuance of a body warrant for his arrest on charges of contempt, but delayed action until certain of its rights.

Later former Captain Philip S. Van Hise, who commanded the famous "College company" in the strike zone in 1913-1914, and who, it is said, later was leader of the anti-Chase faction within the National Guard, refused to answer questions and was ordered under arrest. Van Hise refused to consider himself under arrest, declaring he would appeal to the governor.

DELAY VOTE ON SHORT BALLOT.

New York Convention Will Not Reach Final Action Before Friday.

Resinol



will stop that itching

If you are suffering with eczema, ringworm, rash or other tormenting skin-eruption, try Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap. You will be surprised how quickly the itching stops and the skin becomes clear and healthy again.

Resinol Ointment and Resinol Soap also clear away pimples and dandruff. Sold by all druggists. Prescribed by doctors for 20 years. Use Resinol Soap for the toilet and shampoo.

B. & M. NOTE EXTENSION IS DECLARED OPERATIVE

Executive Committee Finds that Enough of the Note Holders Have Accepted the Plan.

Boston, Sept. 1.—The executive committee of the Boston and Maine railroad announced yesterday that more than 97 per cent of the holders of notes falling due on Sept. 2 had agreed to a six months' extension plan and that the committee had voted to extend the notes.

THE COMMON WASH RAG

Is Called More Dangerous Than the Common Towel.

The United States public health service and the various state and local boards of health have taken adequate measures for the abolition of that distributor of disease germs, the common towel. Now comes the news that the common wash rag is even a greater menace to health.

The hotels and public hostilities have recognized this for some time and have supplied their guests with sterilized wash cloths in individual sealed packets. The damp, sour-smelling wash rag still exists, however, in many private bathrooms. Imperfectly washed out after use, frequently not wrung out at all, it is often hung over a rack or a radiator near an open window, there to collect dust and dirt. Frequently the same washing is used by the entire family, thus affording an easy means of transmission of month secretions from person to person. In many households each individual has his own wash cloth and his individual towel, but these hang so close to one another that there is ready interchange of bacteria. Each individual should have his own wash cloth. It should be then wrung as nearly dry as possible, and if possible hung in the sun to dry. It should not come in contact with other wash cloths. In the investigation of the United States public health service is conducting in regard to the prevalence of trachoma it has been found that common towels probably acted as a medium of distribution of the germ of disease.

GREATER PRODUCTION OF GOLD.

California Mine Output Greater Than That of Any Other State.

The yield of gold from California mines in 1914, as reported by Charles G. Yale, of the United States geological survey, was \$29,563,496, which, with the exception of that in 1883, was the largest production since 1864.

The total value of the mine output of gold, silver, copper, lead, and zinc was \$25,710,645, so that the value of the gold recovered amounted to 80 per cent of the total value of the five metals. The mine production of copper was 30,567,692 pounds, valued at \$3,057,523; that of silver, 1,471,820 ounces, valued at \$813,938; that of lead, 4,251,923 pounds, valued at \$165,825; and that of zinc was 389,471 pounds, valued at \$19,863. The number of producing mines was 628, of which 340 were placer mines yielding gold and silver valued at \$9,106,136. This output from placer mining was \$242,690 more in 1914 than in 1913 and was exceeded in 1914 only by that from Alaska. The placers produced 44 per cent of the output of gold from California in 1914, and the 60 gold dredges operated produced 88 per cent of the placer gold and 28 per cent of the gold derived from all sources. The gold recovered by dredging amounted to \$7,783,394, of which the field near Marysville, Yuba county, produced \$2,755,734; that near Oroville, Butte county, \$1,627,515; and that near Folsom, Sacramento county, \$2,161,633. Dredges, operated in Calaveras, Merced, Placer, Shasta, Siskiyou, Stanislaus and Trinity counties, recovered \$1,228,202. Dredge mining was first started in California in 1895, and the total quantity of gold recovered by that method of mining up to the end of 1914 was \$71,397,765.

The total quantity of ore sold or treated in 1914 was 2,465,485 tons, and the average value per ton of all metals recovered was \$6.74. Of the ore treated, 2,406,337 tons was siliceous gold ore, from which there was an average recovery of \$3.32 a ton in gold and silver. There was 1,993,821 tons of ore treated at gold and silver mills, which yielded \$19,743,397 in gold and \$91,327 in silver, or an average value of \$3.44 a ton. The ore smelted amounted to 449,122 tons, of which 397,598 tons were copper ore, 469 tons lead ore, and 19,156 silver-lead ore. This smelting ore yielded metals valued at \$2,632,836, or an average of \$12.34 a ton.

Nevada county, which produced the most gold, had a yield of \$3,301,948, or \$393,235 more than in 1913. Other counties that produced over \$1,000,000 in gold were Amador, Yuba, Sacramento, Butte, Calaveras, and Shasta. Shasta county was the largest producer of copper, with an output of 33,196,000 pounds, and in this county a considerable quantity of silver was recovered. Shasta county also produced the most lead, with an output of 4,251,923 pounds, or 100 per cent of the total state production of lead.

Two books, "Building Up the Blood" and "Nervous Disorders" will be sent free if you are interested, by the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Schenectady, N. Y. You can get Dr. Williams' Pink Pills at the nearest drug store or by mail at \$3.00 per box; six boxes, \$15.00.

MUSCULAR BACKACHE

The muscles of the back do the heavy work of the body. When they are overworked or ill nourished they ache and people who are looking for trouble begin to worry about their kidneys.

Backache may be due to lumbago, but its elimination is not a matter of the back, but more backaches are caused by overstrain, overwork and muscle starvation due to thin blood than by anything else.

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills build up the blood and sufferers from backache would do well to try this treatment before giving way to worry over a fancied organic disease. Rest and the tonic treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills will convert most forms of backache, even rheumatic.

For people who work too hard or dance too much and sleep too little, better habits and a course of treatment with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are all that are needed to drive away the pains and aches that are warnings of a coming breakdown.

SLAIN GARY PASTOR ACTIVE GERMAN AID

Rev. Edmund Kayser Had Telegraphed Often to Ambassador Von Bernstorff.

Gary, Ind., Sept. 1.—Evidence that Rev. Edmund Kayser, the slain Gary pastor, was in close touch with the German embassy at Washington was found Monday night. United States secret service operatives have been working for days to get this evidence. A telegraph operator for the Western Union gave the substance of two telegrams which Kayser sent to Count Von Bernstorff, German ambassador to the United States.

The language of one telegram is almost identical with that used in the attempt to bribe Otto Cramer, the Ethna powder mill employee, to blow up the plant Sunday.

"I have sent dozens of telegrams for Kayser," said the operator. "I have sent so many to Count Von Bernstorff that I cannot recall the contents of them all. They were all rather brief and some had direct bearing on the shipments of explosives from Gary, while others were written in the ambiguous style of code messages."

COTTON UP ALMOST A DOLLAR A BALE

Most of Monday's Losses Are Recovered 17 to 18 Points—Gain Due to Various Rumors.

New York, Sept. 1.—Cotton was stronger yesterday on poor crop reports from Texas and reports that recent buying in spot and future markets had been in behalf of a foreign government. There was, however, no confirmation of this latter report. On first call prices were up three to four points and by the end of the second hour prices had regained most of Monday's losses. Recoveries ranged from 17 to 18 points, or almost a dollar a bale.

MARKEDLY SIMPLE.

Were Funeral Services at Hingham for John D. Long.

Hingham, Mass., Sept. 1.—The funeral of John D. Long, former member of Congress, secretary of the navy and three times governor of Massachusetts was held yesterday and was marked by extreme simplicity. The service in the Third Unitarian church, consisted only of scripture reading and prayer. There was no eulogy.

For an hour the body had lain in state and was viewed by virtually all of the former governor's fellow townsmen. Business was suspended for the afternoon, bells were tolled and residents wore little bows of black ribbon. There was a profusion of flowers.

The service was read by Rev. Charles E. Park of Boston, who was assisted by Rev. Louis C. Cornish, secretary of the American Unitarian association. Gov. Walsh, Lieutenant Governor Cushing, the members of the executive council, and several former governors and members of Governor Long's council were present. The Massachusetts Bar association was represented by Richard Olney and Robert M. Morse. Burial was at Hingham cemetery, to which company K, fifth regiment, M. V. M., escorted the body from the church.

DEFENSE FIGURE TOO HIGH.

The Middle West Opposes Expenditure of Half a Billion.

Washington, D. C., Sept. 1.—Senator Kern, Democratic floor leader, had a short conference yesterday with President Wilson over legislation for the coming session of Congress. He predicted a busy time. Senator Kern told the president that sentiment in Indiana was against spending \$500,000,000, as had been advocated, on the army and navy. The senator said he found favor in the middle West for a general plan for increasing the national defenses, but that an expenditure of half a billion dollars was regarded as too much.

Where He Stood.

"Are you in favor of the income tax?" asked the innocent bystander. "In principle," replied the prominent citizen, "but with some modification. For example, I think the tax should be collected only on incomes that are larger than my own." — Richmond Times-Dispatch.

Going the Rounds.

Beatrice—I think Amy Smith is the meanest creature I ever met! I showed her my engagement ring, and she said it was always too tight for her. Rose—Yes, she said exactly the same to me last year when I had it!—London Telegraph.

Labor is the genius that changes the world from ugliness to beauty and the great curse to a great blessing.—J. M. W. Turner.

Not Much.

"Is it true, mamma," asked Ethel, "that the ostrich hides its head in the sand?" "Yes, dear; they say that is the case."

"Well, mamma, when you wear an ostrich feather you never hide your head, do you?"—Yonkers Statesman.

IN LOCAL MARKETS

Butter and Egg Prices Are Reported to Be Firm

EGGS ARE QUOTED FROM 26@27c

Creamery Butter 29@30c, and Dairy Butter 27@28c

Barre, Vt., Sept. 1, 1915. Butter and egg prices are firm. Wholesale quotations:

Dressed pork—10c. Veals—Best, 11½@12c. Native lamb—15c. Fowls—17@18c. Broilers—23@24c. Fresh eggs—26@27c. Butter—Creamery 29@30c, dairy 27@28c.

Sweet corn—Per dozen, 12c. Dutchess apples—\$1.50@2.00 barrel. Potatoes—Per bushel, 50c.

IN RICKER'S MARKET

Poultry at Last Report Was Bringing 10 Cents.

St. Johnsbury, Sept. 1.—Receipts at W. A. Ricker's market for the week ending August 30 were:

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St. Johnsbury, Sept. 1.—Receipts at W. A. Ricker's market for the week ending August 30 were:

Poultry—800 lbs., 10c. Lamb—200, 4c@5c. Hogs—31½, 5c@6½c. Cattle—154, 3c@6c. Calves—640, 3c@7½c. Milch cows—\$40@\$60.

IN BOSTON MARKETS.

Northern Sections Butter Barely Covers Trade Requirements.

Boston, Sept. 1.—The local butter market shows some life and strength on really fine goods in small tubs and boxes and no more than steady. The make of butter in the northern sections is running lighter and current receipts are barely sufficient to cover regular trade requirements, although these wants are not as great now as they will be a little later when people begin to get back from their summer homes. There is a generous stock of fine June butter in the coolers, but it cannot be drawn on to meet the present scarcity, as it stands the owners considerably more than it would sell for on the present market.

Jobbing quotations.

Butter—Fancy northern creamery, tubs 28½@29c, boxes 29½@30c, prints 30@30½c, fancy western creamery 27½@28c, good to choice creamery 26@27c, fair to good 25@26½c.

Cheese—Twins, fancy 14½@15c, fair to good 13½@14c, Young America 16½@17c.

Eggs—Fancy henney 39@40c, choice eastern 34@35c, western extras 33@34c, prime firsts 27@28c, firsts 24@25c.

BEEF CATTLE EASIER.

Heavy Arrival at Brighton and Watertown Stockyards.

Brighton, Mass., Sept. 1.—Throwing open the Brighton stockyards for the receipt and sale of milk cows may have had some effect sentimentally on the livestock market, but, with prices easier on all beef stock and lower on best grades, shippers failed to see where any advantage was coming to them. The yards were opened yesterday and about 300 cows were on the floors. Some of the drovers had good strings for sale, though conditions are not yet normal. Prices of milk cows were somewhat uncertain, offerings ranging from \$50 to \$100, according to quality, with an occasional milker selling above the higher figure.

Slaughter beef stock was easier in price at the yards yesterday morning, but hogs and sheep were steady, and fancy calves were firm.

Several yokes of heavy cattle were noted at the yards yesterday morning, and shippers were trying to get 8½ cents. Bids were 8 to 8½ cents, with average cattle at 7 to 7½ cents, good cattle at 6½ to 7 cents, and light cattle at 6 to 6½ cents.

Only the best run of beef cows brought 6½ cents, though an occasional fancy heifer brought more. Tops generally sold at 6 to 6½ cents, with cows at 4½ to 5½ cents, ordinary cows at 3½ to 4 cents, and canners at 3 to 3½ cents. Bulls sold at 3½ to 4 cents, with an occasional sale at 6½ cents, ordinary bulls at 4½ to 5 cents and bolognas at 4 to 4½ cents.

A few fancy calves sold at 10 to 11 cents, but these were few. Good lots sold at 9 to 10 cents, fair lots at 8 to 9 cents and gaspers and milkers at 5 to 7 cents.

Hogs were firm, sales being made of best lots at 7.50 to 7.65, with rough lots at 7 to 7.35 cents. Boars brought 4 cents.

Sheep and lambs were in better supply, but prices were well sustained in sympathy with the retail city markets. Lambs sold at 6 to 8 cents and sheep at 4 to 6 cents.

Further decrease is noted in the local kill of hogs, the total reported for the week by Boston packers being 11,000 hogs, against 12,000 for the preceding week and 14,000 for the same week last year. Since Jan. 1, 1915, the total kill by Boston packers has been 754,000 hogs, against 661,000 for the same period in 1914.

Superior.

Tourist—You must get some bus here, advertising "All the Comforts of Home For One Dollar." Rural Landlord—We did until the fellow accepted opened up with "None of the Discomforts of Home For Two Dollars."—Boston Journal.

Accounting For It.

"I wonder why lawyers are generally such scoundrels?" "I suppose it is because they find it so easy to swindle an acquaintance."—Baltimore American.



Persons desirous of becoming competent and successful Accountants, Book-keepers, Stenographers, Secretaries, or Commercial Teachers, with assurance of employment, will find in the

BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON

Now located in its new school building, 334 Boylston Street, a most desirable opportunity for study and practice under the direction and supervision of a large corps of well known and experienced teachers. Courses: General commercial course, Stenographic course, Secretarial course, Civil service course, Commercial teachers course. Every possible requisite is afforded for personal safety, rapid progress, with cheerful and healthful surroundings. This school does not employ agents, solicitors, canvassers or runners. Persons who cannot call for personal interview may have printed information of terms and conditions by mail. Will reopen September 7th. H. E. HINBARD, Principal, 334 Boylston Street, Boston.

TYPHOID VACCINATION.

Is Gaining in Favor Through Reduction of Disease.

An enormous increase in the number of persons seeking anti-typhoid vaccination is reported by the United States health service. Not alone is this increase manifested among the beneficiaries of that organization and government employees, but the general public is also awakening to the value of the inoculation. Reports from physicians throughout the country indicate that many are receiving the preventive treatment and laboratory establishments have had a greatly increased demand for the vaccine. So great is the call among employees of the government that it has been necessary to issue a second edition of the secretary of the treasury's circular, stating the localities where the treatment may be received. It is estimated that during 1914 over 100,000 persons throughout the country were immunized and it is believed that in 1915 the number will exceed 300,000. In four counties of North Carolina, where campaigns are now being conducted, it is estimated that 20,000 people will be immunized.

Ancient Human Skull.

Of interest in connection with the Tertiary gold-bearing river gravels of California is the story of the Calaveras skull. For a time this skull attracted much attention not only from people in California, but from scientific men the world over. It was reported to have been found in 1868, near the town of Angels, Calaveras county, at a depth of 130 feet, in Tertiary gravels underlying Tertiary lava. The finding of a human skull embedded in such deposits was for a time believed to indicate that man had been in existence in North America longer than had been supposed. Strange to say, the skull is of a higher type than skulls which, although known to antedate historic times, are known also to be much younger than the Tertiary. Although Prof. J. D. Whitney, then state geologist, accepted the skull as a bit of genuine scientific evidence, it is generally believed by students of the antiquity of man that the Calaveras skull, while undoubtedly old, probably did not come from the auriferous gravels at all (Overland Guidebook, bulletin 612, U. S. geological survey.)

VERMONT STATE FAIR

White River Junction

THE BIG SENSATIONAL FEATURE Captain Redding will drop bombs on fort in co-operation with cavalry attack by Norwich cadets. See this graphic reality of European warfare.

BALLOON ASCENSION Thrilling ascensions daily with parachute drops.

TROTTLING! Track in splendid condition. Entries larger than ever in all classes. Purse liberal. Great racing program assured.

CATTLE EXHIBITS The finest specimens of all breeds from Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The largest show to be seen in New England this year.

MORGAN HORSES Fine exhibit under auspices of Morgan Horse Club of America. Also big show of all standard breeds.